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the former, while Leadam is inclined to overestimate his capacity. Again, directing his attention too exclusively to Hervey's strictures, he undertakes a rather supererogatory task in rehabilitating George II., when Burke and Waldegrave in his own century, and Mahon, Lecky, and Trevelyan in the next, were mindful of that monarch's good points. Still again, he is over-sanguine of Prince Charlie's chances of conquering England if he had marched south at once in 1745. The tale of the tyrant and the poppies is older than Tarquin, doubtless a Roman copy of the story of Periander and Thrasybulus of Miletus. The index is excellent, but genealogical tables would be an added help.

It should be stated as a final word, that, while Lord Rosebery makes clear Pitt's faults and defects, the "reckless and irresponsible opposition" of his earlier years, his inconsistencies, his immodest advertisement of his virtues, his love of effect, his readiness to accept favors even from those he opposed, he still leaves us with the impression of a grand heroic figure whose character and achievements overshadow his blemishes.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

La Diplomatie Secrète au XVIII^e Siècle: Ses Débuts. Tome III. *Le Secret de Dubois, Cardinal et Premier Ministre.* Par ÉMILE BOURGEOIS, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1910. Pp. 448.)

THIS is the third and last of M. Émile Bourgeois's series of volumes devoted to the beginnings of secret diplomacy in the eighteenth century. The general scope and characteristics of the work have already been described by the present reviewer in volume XIV., pp. 815-817, of this periodical. Taken as a whole, it covers the period from 1716 to 1723. The central figure throughout is the Abbé Dubois, and the author, by the aid of many new and important documents, traces, with firm grasp and eye steadily fixed on the main issue, the tortuous and complicated negotiations conducted by the gifted but unscrupulous intriguer to secure the succession of the Regent and his own advancement to the high positions of cardinal and first minister.

To attain these purely selfish ends the Regent was obliged to violate the promises of peace for France which he had made on coming to power, and to plunge the country into a costly policy, from which the nation at large derived no compensating advantage. During the first four years of this disastrous régime the interests of Hanover and Great Britain were advanced north and south, and Spain, the natural ally of the French, was well-nigh ruined. Then in 1720 when it seemed to suit his purpose Dubois suddenly shifted his policy and allied himself with the Farnese and Spain, again at considerable sacrifice to French interests. He was the creator of that secret policy for personal ends, as opposed to natural or public policy, which passed on as a baneful heritage to

Louis XV., and bore fruit in the bloody and unprofitable War of the Austrian Succession.

As to particulars, while with the aid of "Memorie delle Cose accadute a D. Antonio Cellamare", preserved in the British Museum, the author comes to a conclusion concerning the Cellamare plot quite at variance with Baudrillart, evidently General Piépape's *La Duchesse du Maine* came out too late for him to consider it. He also corrects Baudrillart in one or two other places, and punctures a few more of St. Simon's misstatements. In his hostility to Dubois, however, he is, it would seem, rather over-favorable to Law. On the other hand, he puts a stigma on Berwick not usually noted (p. 61). References to Francesco Farnese sometimes as the father, sometimes as the uncle of the termagant queen of Philip V. are confusing. He was both her uncle and her stepfather. As in the first volume, M. Bourgeois's footing is not always secure on English ground. For example, one would like his authority for the statement that Great Britain was entitled to send two ships a year to Spanish America by the Asiento (p. 8). Stanhope's and Sunderland's motives for introducing the celebrated Peerage Bill of 1719 are presented in a somewhat novel form, while it is hardly enough to say that the Scots were bribed with nine new peerages; they were to have twenty-five hereditary, in place of sixteen elective, peers (p. 59). It is now generally accepted that the Countess of Darlington was the half-sister of George I., not his mistress (p. 88). The South Sea Bubble did not ruin the Whig party but only the faction in power. Charles Stanhope was Secretary to the Treasury and not "treasurer of the exchequer", and Sunderland, while retaining the favor of George I., had to resign the office of first Lord of the Treasury (p. 267). It is not according to usage to speak of the Duchess of Kendall as "Lady" Kendall, while Pulteney was not created Earl of Bath till 1742 (p. 351). An analytical table of contents does not make up for an index. But most of these points are not of great moment, and we are indebted to M. Bourgeois for a contribution to the diplomacy of the eighteenth century which promises to be definitive.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung. Von THEODOR LINDNER, Professor an der Universität Halle. Siebenter Band. *Amerika; Europa bis zum Beginn der Französischen Revolution; Die Revolution und die Republik; Napoleon.* (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta. 1910. Pp. vii, 496.)

PROFESSOR LINDNER's ambitious survey of the world's history since the fourth century goes forward with commendable expedition. In this, the seventh volume, he deals with North and South America from the beginnings of colonization to 1815 and with Europe in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era. The seventy-one pages on the Americas, covering a